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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1802, and now, in the six hundred and fifty-second year, is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with the exception of the English language, is the only paper in the English language. It is issued weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting, reliable editorial, sectional and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable humor and household paragraphs. Regarding so many households in this and other states, the front page gives every day valuable information to our readers.

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Local Matters.

William Ellery Chapter.

The thirteenth birthday of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was celebrated at the Portsmouth residence of the Regent, Mrs. J. Atkinson Barker, on Wednesday afternoon with a large attendance of members and guests. Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, State Regent and an honorary member of the chapter, was present and was warmly greeted by her many friends. There was no formal programme of entertainment but the members were allowed to amuse themselves as best pleased them. At noon a dainty luncheon was served by committee of the chapter and there were many pleasant novelties at the fatio. The annual programmes of the chapter were distributed and created much favorable comment because of their attractive appearance. The inside is printed on India Ink stock, with antique initials, and the covers are of blue, thus combining the colors of Ellery, blue and buff. The work was done at the MERCURY Office.

After luncheon there were other forms of entertainment, and at five o'clock the large birthday cake was cut, followed by a contest between the widows and maidens in blowing out the candles. The celebration continued into the evening.

Board of Alderman.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Thursday evening when routine business was transacted. It was voted to call a meeting of the representative council for Monday evening, November 8, to take action on the report of the Tax Assessors on the matter of adopting the card system of keeping the records and accounts in their office. This matter was referred to them at the last meeting of the council, and if the council decides to adopt it action will have to be taken at once in order to have time to make the change before the next assessment of a tax.

Weekly bills and payrolls were approved and ordered paid. A number of minor licenses were granted, and several petitions for remission of taxes were referred to the assessors. There was also some talk about some changes in street lights.

Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Coblin, daughter of Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck, will be married in New York to-day to Mr. William Laing of New York. A few years ago, as Nathalie Schenck, she was one of the most popular girls in the younger Newport set. Then followed her unfortunate marriage to Captain Glen Collins of the British army, from whom she obtained a divorce in a few months. Mr. Laing has been married before, his first wife being the late Clara Bradgood.

Miss Esther Pearson Power, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Power, was married to Mr. Robert Vincent Spellman of Philadelphia, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother Wednesday evening. The bride was attended by her twin sister, Miss Mary Power, and her brother, Mr. Arthur Power, was the best man.

Mrs. S. A. Dawson, widow of the late Thomas Dawson, died at the house of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Dawson, in Mount Village, Conn., on Wednesday, October 29, at the age of seventy-two years. She had been in frail health for some time, and on Sunday, October 26, suffered a stroke which hastened her death. Mrs. Dawson had been a resident of Jamestown for several years, residing with her sister since last May.

Mr. John P. Peckham is getting along as well as could be expected. He is able to leave his house daily for a short walk and will soon go to St. Louis, Mo., for further treatment. The broken bone in the knee is apparently joining well.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Grace Vars, of this city, and Mr. Fred W. Kent, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Signing Nomination Papers.

Many nomination papers are being taken out from the office of the city clerk and are being circulated to obtain the necessary signatures to make a legal nomination for the various offices. Although the city election will not take place until December 7, there have already been nomination papers filed with the city clerk. The persons who are circulating the papers for signatures find considerable difficulty in persuading voters to sign their names exactly as they appear on the voting lists, and in consequence there have been many names pronounced disqualifying when the papers were presented for filing. Unless a man bears it distinctly in mind he is very apt to sign merely his initials instead of his full name, and initials will not be accepted as legal signatures.

It is generally understood that there will be two candidates for Mayor this year, and it is probable that there will be at least two candidates for alderman in each of the five wards, and in fact in some of the wards there are already more than that number in the field. It is rather early yet to figure out how many nominees for the council places there will be, but it is evident that there will be at least enough to fill all the vacancies that will exist at that time.

There are to be elected four members of the public school committee to serve for the three year term. The retiring members are Robert C. Bacheller, William J. Cozzens, Thomas P. Peckham and James P. Taylor. It is understood that Mr. Taylor does not care to be a candidate for reelection, and papers are being circulated for Mr. A. Russell Manchester for this vacancy.

The Jews in History.

Mrs. Caesar Stach of Providence read an interesting paper before the Current Topics Club at its regular meeting on Wednesday afternoon on "The Jews in American History." She was thoroughly familiar with her subject, and her address had a peculiar significance to Newport which was the home of many of the most prominent Jews of Revolutionary days.

These received a prominent place in the address, and the history of the Touro Synagogue, the first in America, was given. Before the speaker had finished her audience had a new appreciation of the important part that the Jews have played in the creation and development of the United States.

The Democrats have a rally in Reality Hall to night. The speakers are to be Hon. Oliny Arnold, Democratic candidate for Governor, Ex-Governor James H. Higgins, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas A. Carroll, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, and James A. Williams, the man who wants to be Attorney General. With all these spellbinders, the atmosphere in the vicinity of Commodore Perry's monument ought to be pretty hot. Our distinguished townsmen, Ex-Senator P. J. Murphy will preside.

Funeral services for the late William A. Ogilvie were held at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday last and were attended by a large gathering of friends. Rev. Nathaniel J. Sprout officiated and the members of the Newport Artillery and the Walter Lewis Club attended in body. After the services at the church the Artillery Company escorted the remains to the train, the journey being to New Brunswick. The bearers were John K. McLennan, Philip J. Macfarac, David A. Lawton, William J. Dawley, Rev. Richard Arnold Greene, and Francis W. King.

Rev. Frederick Terry, D. D., read an interesting paper before the Historical Society at its meeting on Tuesday evening, the subject being "A Minister's Wife in the Revolution." The paper told the experiences of his great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Azel Howe, during the stormy times of the Revolution. At the same meeting Mrs. Frances E. Chadwick told of her attempts to prove that George Washington had attended services at Trinity during his stay in Newport, but said that she had not yet been successful in establishing that fact.

Mr. E. J. Berwind is still increasing the size of his handsome property on Bellevue avenue. He has this week purchased the large Johnson estate comprising about 55,000 square feet, which will be thrown in with his other holdings, all being enclosed in a stone wall. His estate will cover nearly 80,000 square feet.

Mr. John P. Peckham is getting along as well as could be expected. He is able to leave his house daily for a short walk and will soon go to St. Louis, Mo., for further treatment. The broken bone in the knee is apparently joining well.

The annual meeting of the Newport Yacht Club for the transaction of business and the election of officers will be held in the club house off Swan Avenue on Thursday evening next.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Grace Vars, of this city, and Mr. Fred W. Kent, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Distinguished Japanese here.

The commercial commission of Japan which has been touring the United States in the interests of the commercial development of that country paid a visit to Newport on Monday last, although few of the residents of this city knew that they had been here until after they had departed. It was late on Saturday evening that Mayor Boyle received word that the commission would arrive in this city the next day and there was little time in which to arrange for a suitable reception for them. The party came down from Boston, arriving here at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. They were met at the train by Mayor Boyle and a few others and were taken in automobiles to the Island Cemetery where the remains of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry are interred. By direction of the Emperor of Japan a handsome wreath was laid on the grave, by Baron Shibusawa, testifying to the high respect that the Japanese nation has for the man who opened their ports to the commerce of the world and started them on the road to civilization which they have travelled so far.

After this ceremony had been performed, Superintendent Andrew K. McMahon of the cemetery showed them about the cemetery, the Belmont Memorial Chapel and other places of interest. They then proceeded to the Naval Training Station where they were hospitably entertained by Captain William F. Sullivan and were shown over all the points of the station.

After luncheon the automobiles were again taken for a trip about the city, including Bellevue Avenue and the cottage colony and the Ocean Drive. The party took the 3 o'clock train back to Boston, after spending an enjoyable day in Newport. All those who had assisted in their entertainment here were presented with attractive medallions as souvenirs of the visit.

A large number of the members of the Miantonomi Club, with their ladies, assembled in Merchants and Builders Hall Wednesday evening to listen to a lecture on Egypt and the work of excavation he is doing there, by our summer resident, Theodore M. Davis. The lecture was illustrated by a large lot of interesting stereopticon views of tombs, mummies, etc., found by Mr. Davis in the course of excavation. His work has been in the region of what is known as the Tomb of the Kings and here the finds have been of much greater interest than many that have been made by other explorers. The lecture was listened to with much interest. After the lecture a light collation was served.

A petition for a new trial has been filed by counsel for the defendant in the case of Ellen Giddon of Pawtucket vs. the Easton's Beach Company, in which the plaintiff received a verdict for \$1000 when the case was tried in the Superior Court last July. The suit was brought to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff falling through the floor of one of the defendant's bath houses, owing to the alleged defective condition of the floor.

The new trial is asked for on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the law nor the evidence.

Mrs. John Libby died at her home in New Bedford on Tuesday night after a brief illness. She was the mother of Mr. William T. Libby, of this city, and a sister of Mrs. Odileon Smith. She was well known here where she had frequently spent the summer. Her illness was of very brief duration, having suffered a shock while about to start on a short trip from New Bedford to Providence.

The three-masted schooner James H. Hoyt, which arrived in Newport with a cargo of Maine ice for the Independent Ice Company, went aground in the inner harbor so much away that the ferry slip of the New Ferry to Jamestown was obstructed for some time. The grounding was caused apparently by a necessity for extensive dredging in the north part of the harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Marsh and their daughter, Miss Alva Marsh, left last night for a trip to Washington and other places. Miss Marsh will remain in Washington for some little time, while Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will take a trip through Texas.

Mr. J. Nicholson Barrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett, has returned from the West to spend a short time in Newport. He will return to his fruit ranch in Oregon some time before spring.

The annual meeting of the Newport Yacht Club for the transaction of business and the election of officers will be held in the club house off Swan Avenue on Thursday evening next.

Mr. Elmer E. Gifford and his son Harold will start this morning for a ten days' visit to Boston.

Quiet Politically

Things political are beginning to wake up in Newport this fall, although for a period so near to voting day it is still very quiet. There have been no rallies or public speaking, but the annual dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club was set for last night, at Reality Hall, and the Democrats will hold a rally to-night in the same place. Governor Pothier was expected to be one of the speakers at the Republican dinner, and the Democrats will have their candidate for governor, Oliny Arnold.

There has thus far been very little political excitement around town, and it is doubtful if a very large vote will be polled. There are many names on the voting lists, although not as many as last year when the Presidential election was on, and the fact that not all those assessed for personal property taxes paid the tax in time to get their names on the list. Those who were registered this year will still be entitled to vote whether they paid their taxes or not, but those who did not register and who did not pay their taxes have had their names removed entirely.

The election this year is purely a State affair, there being neither national officer nor Congressman to come up for election this year. The only names that will appear on the ticket are the nominees for the five general officers of the State and the five members of the General Assembly from Newport. There are however, other important matters to be acted upon.

There are three important amendments to the State constitution to be acted upon and there is also the question of a bond issue for the improvement of the harbors of Providence and Pawtucket. In addition there is the question as to whether or not the City of Newport will grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors during the next year.

All of these are important questions and should not be overlooked by the voter. It is essential that every Republican voter should make an effort to go to the polls this year for the danger lies in over-confidence.

Bonds in equity have been instituted in the Superior Court in Providence to secure decisions regarding the construction of the will of the late William H. Henderson, under which the City of Newport was made the residuary legatee. The suit is brought by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, trustees under the will, but the city's interests will be represented by City Collector Max Levy. The amount involved is about \$8,000, of which \$1,000 was bequeathed to the Rhode Island Homeopathic Hospital to establish a free bed, and \$2000 to the Oliny Street Congregational Church of Providence. It is claimed that neither of these corporations is now in a position to carry out the terms of these bequests and that therefore the money should revert to the city of Newport as residuary legatee.

The fight in Middletown this year will as usual be, not one. Stevens, Charles H. Ward and Joel Peckham, who are the Republican nominees for Senator and Representative, are opposed by Messrs. Frank T. Peckham and Joshua Coggeshall on the Citizens, or Good Government ticket. Both parties claim to be Republican although Joshua Coggeshall, the opposition nominee for Representative, has always been classed as a Democrat, and most of his family have been adherents of that party. It seems pity that these factional fights cannot be ended.

The annual memorial service for deceased members of the Walter Lewis Club was held in the Club's chapel last Sunday afternoon with a large attendance of members and friends. There were eulogies of the members who have died, and the pictures of the deceased were shown on a screen at the same time. President Frank W. King presided.

There have been several short rainfall during the past week that have helped out a little on the water supply but hardly enough to make any appreciable difference in the situation. A prolonged rain of several days duration is essential before the danger of a water famine will be removed.

August Anderson, an employee on Mr. Arnold Hague's estate, was taken to the Newport Hospital on Wednesday, suffering from a severe scalp wound that he received while leading one of Mr. Hague's horses to the depot. The horse became frightened at an automobile and the man was thrown violently to the ground.

Mr. William P. Carr has disposed of his grocery business at the corner of Third and Bridge streets. The business had been in the family for many years.

Dr. and Mrs. B. E. Darrah and Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Cooke will leave New York next Tuesday morning for a two weeks' tour of the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Roche observed their silver wedding anniversary at their home on Prairie Avenue Wednesday evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the park commission was held on Tuesday afternoon, when little but routine business was transacted.

Quite a number of people from New Port attended the Young Republican Club dinner in Providence Wednesday night.

Wickford Line Sold.

By direction of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, representing the holders of the bonds of the Newport and Wickford Railroad & Electric Light Company, at the property of that corporation was sold at public auction at the company's office at Commetteau wharf Thursday noon. There was a large crowd present to see the proceedings, and there were several different interests concerned in the bidding, some of whom dropped out in the early stages. The property was secured by the bondholders through President Wells of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, whose bid of \$20,000 was the highest received. The auctioneer was Eugene C. O'Neill.

The sale included all property of whatever kind owned by the company with the exception of money in the hands of the receivers and the coal in storage. A five per cent deposit was required at the time of the sale, and delivery of the deeds was arranged to take place on November 6. The auctioneer stated before the bidding began that he understood the road had earned 9 or 10 per cent. while in the receivers' hands.

Mr. J. K. Sullivan of this city was the first bidder at \$25,000. Pastels apparently representing the Bea View Railroad also took part in the bidding, running the price up to \$50,000, when Mr. Wells bid \$20,000 and the auctioneer was unable to secure an increase of this price.

There were present at the sale persons in authority in the New Haven road who were in close proximity to the successful bidder and it is generally believed that the property will eventually be run by that corporation. At the price at which it was secured, the fixed charges would be materially reduced and there would seem to be no reason why the concern could not be put on a paying basis if run economically. The new owners will be obliged to assume any of the indebtedness that has been accumulated and can start with a clean sheet.

All the stock has been wiped out by the sale by the bondholders, including the \$50,000 held by the City of Newport. However it is not felt that the city has had a loss from its investments as the road has undoubtedly brought a large amount of business to Newport since it has been in operation. If the new owners will have it operated in the future, and this would seem to be the best policy from a financial standpoint, it will continue to be of benefit to the city.

An appeal for a new trial has been filed in the Superior Court by the attorney for Joseph Badusky, who was convicted at the last session of the court. Sentence has not yet been passed upon him, and will not be until his petition for a new trial has been passed upon.

The police have received notice from Boston that the man who was recently arrested and sentenced under the name of Joseph Beaudry for stealing from St. Mary's Church, has served time in Massachusetts for similar offenses. It is not known that he is wanted anywhere by the police of other localities.

This has been a busy week in the Tax Collector's office. Tuesday night Collector Hayes was kept on until three a. m., receiving tax and preparing the list for the final canvass the next day. Many personal property taxes were paid that evening.

Candidates for Representatives Congressional are beginning to come to the front. Already papers have been taken out for the full list of thirteen, in the first, second and third wards. The municipal league will have candidates in most of the wards.

The ward lists as completed by the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday contain more than what was on the list when first published. These are personal property men who failed to pay their taxes.

Miss Lillian Barrett has started on a trip to South America as companion to a lady who will make an extended trip through that region during the winter.

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The Man From Brodneys

By GEORGE BARR MCUTCHEN

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CHAPTER IV.

THE INDIANER BY CHASE.

THERE was not a handsomer, more striking figure in the palace gardens on the night of the reception than Hollingsworth Chase nor one whose pulse proved that he knew the world quite as well as it is possible for any one man to know it. His was a unique figure also, for he was easily distinguishable as the only American in the brilliant assemblage.

He was presented to the princess late in the evening, together with Pages of the British office. His pride

was unbroken, his bearing commanding.

"I have asked you not to touch me, sir! Is not that enough? If you persist I shall be compelled to appeal to my father again. The whole situation is abominable to me. Are you blind? Can you not see that I despise you? I will not endure it a day longer. You promised to respect my wishes."

"How can I respect a prude which condemns me to purgatory every time I see you?" he cried passionately. "I adore you. You are the queen of my life, the holder of my soul. Genera Genera, I love you! My soul for one tender word, for one soft caress. Ah, do not be so cruel! I will be your slave!"

"Enough! Stop, I say! If you dare to touch me!" she cried, drawing away from her tormentor, her voice trembling with anger. The little conductor's manner changed on the instant. He gave a snarl of rage.

"By heaven, I'll make you pay for this some day! You shall learn what a man can do with a woman such as you are! You—"

Just at that moment a tall figure leaped from the shadows and confronted the quivering musketeer. A heavy hand fell upon his collar, and he was almost jerked from his feet, half choked, half paralyzed with alarm. Not a word was spoken. Chase whirled the presumptuous suitor about until he faced the gates to the garden. Then, with more force than he realized, he applied his boot to the person of the offender—once, twice, thrice!

The princess stared, wide eyed and unbelieving, upon the brief tragedy. She saw her tormentor hurried violently toward the gates and then, with new alarm, saw him pick himself up from the ground, writhing with pain and anger. His sword flashed from its scabbard as, with a scream of rage, he dashed upon the tall intruder. She saw Chase—even in the shadows, she knew him to be the American—she saw Chase lightly leap aside, avoiding the thrust for his heart. Then, as if he were playing with a child, he wrested the weapon from the conductor's hand, snapped the blade in two pieces and threw them off into the bushes.

"Skip!" was his only word. It was a command that no one in Rapp-Thorberg ever had heard before.

"You shall pay for this!" screamed the conductor, tugging at his collar. "Scoundrel! Dog! Beast! What do you mean? Murderer! Robber! Assassin!"

"You know what I mean, you little shrimp!" roared Chase. "Skip! Don't hang around here a second longer or I'll— And he took a threatening step toward his adversary. The latter turned tail and ran twenty paces or more in heart-breaking time, then, realizing that he was not pursued, stopped and shook his fist at his assailant.

"Once, General," he gasped, but she remained as if riveted to the spot. He waited an instant and then walked rapidly away in the direction of the palace. Baggs grasped Chase by the shoulder, shook him and exclaimed when it was too late:

"You blooming ass, do you know what you've done?"

"The— miserable cur was abusing the princess," snarled Chase, straightening his cuffs vigorously realizing that he had interfered too hasty. "Confound it man, he's the chay she's going to marry."

"Many?" gasped Chase.

"The hereditary prince of Brabant-Karl Bratzet."

"Good Lord!"

"You must have known."

"How the dev— Of course I didn't know," groaned Chase. "But, being it all, man, he was abusing her. She was flouting him for it. She said she despised him. I don't understand."

The princess came forward from the light of the path. There was a quizzical little wrinkle of mirth about her eye which trembled nevertheless, but her eyes were full of solicitude.

"I'm sorry, sir," she began nervously. "You have made a serious mistake. But," she added frankly, looking over her hand to the young man in the crowd, "I think you'll find me. I thank you."

Chase bowed low over the hand, too bewildered to speak. Baggs was just at his masterpiece and looking over only in the direction within the princess had taken.

"He'll be back here with the girls," muttered.

"He will go to the farm," said Genera, her voice trembling. "He will be very angry. I am sorry, indeed, that you should have witnessed our scene. Of course you would have known who he was."

They lazily observed the approach of one couple, attracted no doubt by the disparity in the height of the two shadows. The man was at least half a head shorter than his companion, but his ardor seemed a thousandfold more vast. Chase was amused by the apparent intensity of the small officer's devotion, especially as it was met with a coldness that would have chilled the fervor of a man much larger and therefore more timid. It was impossible to see the faces of the couple until they passed through a moonlit streak in the walk quite close at hand.

Chase started and grasped his companion's arm. One was the Princess Genera and—was it possible? Yes, the nimble conductor—the sensation of the hour, the musical horn! More over, to Chase's cold horror, the "little frank" was actually making violent

and expressive movements in the bushes. Hell understand."

"Perhaps—perhaps you'd better go at once," said the princess, rather apathetically. "My father will not overlook the indignity to—to my—his future son-in-law. I am afraid he may take extreme measures."

"Forgive me," muttered the hapless Chase.

"It would not be proper in me to say that I could bless you for what you have done," she said, so naively that he lifted his eyes to hers and let his heart escape heavenward.

"The whole world will call me a bungling, stupid ass for not knowing who he was," said Chase, with a wretched smile.

"If I were you I'd never confess that I did not know who he was," she said. "Let the world think that you did know. It will not laugh then. If you can trust your friend to keep the secret I am sure you can trust me to do the same."

Again Chase was speechless—this time with joy. She would shield him from ridicule!

"And now please go! It grieves me to feel that I may be the unhappy cause of misfortune to you."

"No misfortune can appall me now," murmured he gallantly. Then came the revolting realization that she was to wed the little musketeer. The thought burst from his lips before he could prevent it: "I don't believe you want to marry him. He is the duke's choice. You—"

"And I am the duke's daughter," she said steadily, a touch of hauteur in her voice. "Good night. Goodby. I am not sorry that it has happened."

She turned and left them, walking swiftly among the trees. A moment later her voice came from the shadows, quick and pleading:

"Hasten," she called softly. "They are coming. I can see them."

"It's a devil of a mess," sighed Baggs when they were far from the walls. "I'm sure it will cost you your life nothing else. You'll be relieved before tomorrow night, my word for it. And you'll be lucky if that's all. The duke's a terror. I don't for the life of me see how you failed to know who the chap really is."

"An Englishman never sees a joke until it is too late, they say. This time it appears to be the American who is slow-witted. What I don't understand is why he was leading that confounded band."

"My word, Chase, everybody in Europe, except you, knows that Brabat is a crank about music—composes, directs and all that. He's a confounded little boomer just the same. He's mad about music and women and doesn't care a hang about wine—the worst kind, don't you know. I say it's a shame she has to marry him. But that's the way of it with royalty, old chap. You Americans don't understand it. They have to marry one another whether they like it or not. But, I say, you'd better come over and stop us with rough. It will be better if they don't find you just yet."

Three days later a man came down to relieve Chase of his office. He was unmercifully supplanter in the duchy of Rapp-Thorberg.

It was the successful pleading of the Princess Genera that kept him from serving a period in dungeon there.

CHAPTER V.

THE ENGLISH DRAKE.

THE granddaughter of Jack Wrockham, attended by two maids, her husband and his valet, a clerk from the chambers of Roseworth Newnes & Grapewin, a red cooter, seventies trunk and a cardigan of late novels which she had been too busy to read at home, was the first of the bewildered legatees to set foot upon the island of Japan.

She was very pretty, very smart and delightfully arrogant after a manner of her own.

Mr. Saunders was the polite but exceedingly middle class chit who went not to keep the legal strings unknotted for them. He was soon to discover that the ladies were even more comprehendible.

It was the wife saw to it that the baggage was transferred to the lighter which came out in the winter when she dropped anchor off the town of Iruma. It was he who counted the pieces and bargained with the porters; it was he who carried off the hand luggage when the native dock boys refused to engage in the work; it was he who unfortunately dropped a suitcase upon the balanced bulk of the red cooter, an incident which ever afterward gave him a tenacity of grip that no man could understand.

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movements upon the "maison Dong," whom she clasped in her arms. Lady Agnes transformed the unlikely Saunders into a target for a most ugly directed volley of wrath.

Lord Depplingham, a slow and cumbersome young man, stood by nervously fingering his eyeglass. For the first time he felt that the clerk was better than a confounded dog after all. "My dear," he said, waving Saunders into the background, "I think it was an accident. The dog had no business going to sleep!" He paused and inserted his methods for the purpose of locking up the precious spot where the accident had occurred.

"Oh, rubbish!" exclaimed her ladyship. "I suppose you expect the poor darling to apologize."

"All this has nothing to do with the case. We're more interested in learning where we are and where we are to go. Permit me to have a look about."

His wife stared after him in amazement as he walked over to the canvas awning in front of the low dock building, actually elbowing his way through a group of natives. Presently he came back, twisting his left mustache.

"The fellow in there says that the English agent is employed in the brick. It's straight up this street. By Jove! He called it a street, don't you know?" he exclaimed, disdainfully eying the narrow, dusty passage ahead.

"There's the British flag, my lord, just ahead. See the building to the right, sir?" said Mr. Saunders, more respectfully than ever and with real gratitude in his heart.

"So it is! That's where he is. I wonder why he isn't down here to meet us!"

"Very likely he didn't know we were coming," said his wife softly.

"Well, we'll look him up. Come along everybody. Oh, I say, we can't leave this luggage unguarded. They say these fellows are the worst robbers east of London."

It was finally decided, after a rather subdued discussion, that Mr. Saunders should proceed to the bank and rout out the illatory representative of the British government. Saunders looked down the sudden line of faces and blushed to his toes.

"I'll bring 'em well wait for him," pursued his lordship. "But remind him,— him, that it's inexpressibly hot down here in the sun."

They stood and watched the insatiable Saunders tread gingerly up the filthy street, his knees crooking outward from time to time, very much as if he were contemplating an instantaneous sprint in any direction but the one he was taking. Even the plump Depplingham was somewhat disturbed by the significant glances that followed their emissary as he passed by each separate knot of natives.

"I do hope Mr. Saunders will come back alive," murmured Bromley, her ladyship's maid. The others started, for she had voiced the general thought.

"He won't come back at all, Bromley, unless he comes back alive," said his lordship with a smile. "It was a well-known fact that he never smiled except when his mind was troubled."

"Goodness, Deppy," said his wife, recognizing the symptom, "do you really think there is danger?"

"My dear Aggy, who said there was any danger?" he exclaimed and quickly looked out to sea. "I rather think we'll enjoy it here," he added after a moment's pause, in which he saw that the steamer was getting under way. The Japanese company's tug was returning to the pier. Lord Depplingham sighed and then drew forth his cigarette case. "There," he went on, peering intently up the street. "Saunders is gone."

"Gone!" half shrieked her ladyship.

"Into the bank," he added, scratching his mustache.

"Deppy," she said after a moment, "I hope I was not too hard on the poor fellow."

"Perhaps you won't be so nervous if you sit down and look at the sea," he said gently, and she immediately knew that he suggested it because he expected a tragedy in the opposite direction.

They expected every minute to hear the shouts of assassins and the screams of the brave Mr. Saunders.

Their apprehensions were sensibly increased by the mysterious actions of the half-naked loiterers. They made off in various directions, more than one of them handling his ugly creese in an ominous manner. Bromley was not slow to acquaint his lordship with these movements. Depplingham felt a

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IMPUTATION RECOMMENDED

But a Better, Safer Method Found.
For twenty years I was an awful sufferer from varicose veins and ulcers on my legs. For twelve winters I sat in a chair, my leg puffed up so I could not move it again.

Others advised amputating my leg to prevent gangrene from setting in.

One day I read of Mr. David Kennedy's favorite remedy. I bought a bottle and commenced taking it.

And I surely believed I had mistaken myself. Truly I would not be alive today. My leg hasn't an inch and I am now well and strong.

JESSE H. MILLER,

811 Church St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A practical physician of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in his hospital he honored God, His King of kidney, liver, bladder and blood, medicines, said:

"Mr. David Kennedy's favorite remedy, and as a nerve and blood tonic, it has made many fortunate cases of hereditary debility, rheumatism, dyspepsia, rheumatism and of the sicknesses peculiar to women, whose other treatments have failed. For headaches, constipation and that pin bone condition, there is nothing else but good as this great kidney and liver medicine."

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Bottles and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Send full bottle—enough for trial, free by mail, to Mr. David Kennedy, Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. David Kennedy's Rose Jellies, Jardine & Son, Calcutta, may never be had again.

THIS MAN FROM BRODNEY'S

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.
try. With the awning luggage bearers. From the windows and doorways of every house, from the bazaars and cafes, from the side streets and narrow approaches, the gaze of theullen populace fastened itself upon the little procession. The town seemed curiously silent.

At last they came to the end of the built street and plunged into the shady road that ascended the slope through what seemed to be an absolutely unknown though gorgeous jungle. The cool green depths looked most alluring to the sun-baked travelers. They could almost imagine that they heard the dripping of fountains, the gurgling of rivulets, so like paradise was the prospect ahead. Lady Agnes could not restrain her cries of delight and admiration.

"It's like this all over the island, your ladyship," volunteered Mr. Bowles, mopping his brow in a most unilitary way, "except at the mines and back there in the town."

"Where are the miners?" asked Deppingham.

"The company's biggest mines are seven or eight miles eastward as the crow flies, quite to the other side of the island. It's very rocky over there, and there's no place for a landing from the sea. Everything is brought overland to Antiet and placed to the vaults of the bank. Four times a year the rubies and sapphires are shipped to the brokers in London and Paris and Vienna. It's quite a neat and regular arrangement, sir."

"But I should think the confounded natives would steal everything they got their hands on!"

"What would be the use, sir? They couldn't dispose of a single gem on the island, and nothing is taken away from here except in the company's chests, besides, my lord, these people are not thieves. They may kill people occasionally, but they are quite honest, believe me. And, in any event, are they not a part of the great corporation? They have their share in the working of the mines and in the profits. Mr. Wyckholme and Mr. Skaggs were honest with them, and they have been just as honest in return."

"I should think they'd be terribly tempted," said Lady Agnes. "They look so wretchedly poor."

"My lady," said Bowles, "there are but four poor men on the island—myself and the three Englishmen who operate the bank. There isn't a poor man, woman or child among the natives. This is truly a land of rich men. The superintendent of the mines is a white man—a German—and the three foremen are Boers. They work in shares just as the natives do, and save even more, I think. The clerical force is entirely native. There were but ten white men here before you came, including two Greeks. Being part owners, the natives have decided that four hours constitute a day's work. They pay themselves accordingly, as it were. No one works after midday, sir."

"I say, wouldn't this be a paradise for the English workingman?" said Deppingham. "That's the kind of day's labor they'd like. Do you mean to say that these fellows trudge eight miles to work every morning and back again at noon?"

"Certainly not, sir. They ride their thoroughbred horses to work and ride them back again."

"You take my breath away," said the other, lapsing into a stunned silence.

The road had become so steep and laborious by this time that Bowles was very glad to forego the pleasure of talking. He fell back with Mr. Saunders and proceeded to give the inquisitive lawyer's clerk all the late news of the island.

The inhabitants of Japan had been prompt to protect themselves in a legal sense. They had engaged the services of eminent solicitors in London, who were to represent them in the final settlement of the estate. London was to be the battleground in the coming conflict. A committee of three had journeyed to England to put the matter in the hands of these lawyers, and were now returning to the island with a representative of the firm, who was coming out to stand guard, so to speak. Von Elitz, the German superintendent, was the master mind in the native contingent. The absent committee was composed of Ben Adl, Abdallah Ben Sabbath and Rasula, the Arabat lawyer. They were truly wise men from the east—old, shrewd, crafty and begotten of Mohammed.

The mines continued to be operated as usual pending the arrival of the executors' representative, who, as we know, was now on the ground in the person of Thomas Saunders. The fact that he also served as legal adviser to Lady Deppingham was not of sufficient moment to disturb the arrangements on either side.

As for the American heir, Robert Browne, he had not yet arrived. He was coming by steamer from the west, according to report, and was probably on the Boswell, Sumatra to Madras car, due off Ararat in two or three days.

"The Islanders," said Mr. Bowles, lighting a cigarette, "it looks to me, have all the best of the situation. They get the property whether they marry or not, while the original beneficiaries have to marry each other or get off the island at the end of the year. Most of the Islanders have got three or four wives already."

"You seem to say that they can have as many wives as they choose?" demanded Saunders, wrinkling his brow.

"Yes, just so long as they don't choose anybody else."

"My word!"

"Not!" cried Bowles, arousing himself.

"I didn't say anything," retorted Saunders looking up into the treetops.

Scanning out against the sky fully a mile ahead was the bough to which they were going. The cheetah, however, as a picture, lifted itself like a chess castle above all that was earthly and mortal. It smiled down from its lofty terrace and glistened to the sun, showing the jewel that had been its companion.

An Appreciated Kindness.

"Mr. Growell," began the visitor, "I don't want to distract you!"

"Very considerate of you to come in here just to tell me that," said the busy man. "I appreciate it, sir. Good day!"—New York Journal.

A Dried Up Spring.

Editor—I understand, Mr. Pennington, that you have married. Pennington (sadly)—Yes. Editor—That will perhaps infuse new life in your mother-in-law jokes, eh? Pennington (more sadly)—Alas, that is a thing of the past. The mother-in-law is no longer a joke with me.—Brooklyn Life.

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Easy Money.

Hard Feature Woman—So you had money once, had you? May I ask you how you made your first thousand dollars? Tufford Knott (wiping his eye with his coat sleeve)—Ma'am, I dreamt it!—Chicago Tribune.

According to his own records, the cheetah, fashioned quite closely after a famous structure in France, was designed and built by La Marche, the ill-fated French architect, who was lost at sea in the wreck of the Vendome. Three years and more than £70,000—make it even more prodigious, nearly £80,000 francs—were consumed in its building.

Apartments fit for a king abounded. Suites which took one back to the luxuries of Marie Antoinette were common. Banquet halls, ballrooms, reception halls, a chapel and even crypts were to be found in one undertook a voyage of discovery.

Lord and Lady Deppingham, being first in the field, at once proceeded to settle themselves in the choicer rooms—a Henry VI. suit, which looked out on the sea and the town as well. It is said that Wyckholme slept there twice, while Skaggs looked in perhaps half a dozen times—when he was lost in the building and trying to find his way back to familiar haunts.

There was not a sign of a servant about the house or grounds. The men whom Bowles had engaged carried the luggage to the rooms which Lady Deppingham selected and then vanished as into space.

"They say these Americans are a wonderful people, my lord," ventured Mr. Bowles. "I dare say when Mr. and Mrs. Browne arrive they'll have some way of—"

"Browne!" cried her ladyship. "This very evening I shall give orders concerning the rooms they are to occupy. I suppose, however, that the rooms we have taken are the best!"

"The choicer, my lady," said Bowles, bowing.

"See here, Mr.—er—old chap, don't you think you can induce the servants to come back to us? By Jove, I'll make it worth your while!"

"What are we to do?" wailed Lady Agnes, sitting down suddenly upon the edge of a fountain.

"You see, my lady, they take the position that you have no right here," volunteered Bowles. "They've got the ridiculous idea into their noddles that you can't be the heiress unless Lord Deppingham passes away inside of a year, and—"

"I—" If I do! roared the perspiring obstacle. "I'm not so obliging as that, let me tell you. If it comes to that, what sort of ass do they think I'd be to come away out here to pass away? London's good enough for any man to die in."

"I should think they'd be terribly tempted," said Lady Agnes. "They look so wretchedly poor."

"My lady," said Bowles, "there are but four poor men on the island—myself and the three Englishmen who operate the bank. There isn't a poor man, woman or child among the natives. This is truly a land of rich men. The superintendent of the mines is a white man—a German—and the three foremen are Boers. They work in shares just as the natives do, and save even more, I think. The clerical force is entirely native. There were but ten white men here before you came, including two Greeks. Being part owners, the natives have decided that four hours constitute a day's work. They pay themselves accordingly, as it were. No one works after midday, sir."

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The race is the second oldest horse racing event in the country. It was founded in 1770 and always arouses the greatest enthusiasm in the north of England. In fact, in the pre-Revolution days laborers living fifty miles away would save up their shillings for weeks, walk to Doncaster, see the race, have a bet and walk home again.

John Scotti, who in his day was visited by peers, lawyers, poets and authors of all degrees, trained sixteen St. Leger winners. There have been many memorable finishes to the race, and on one occasion a horse named Theodore, against whom the odds were quoted at 1,000 to 1, won handily.

The largest field was thirty, in 1825, and the smallest four, in 1783 and 1785. A horse named Ninety-three won in 1783.—London Saturday Review.

A Startling Hat.

A lady's hat which would no doubt create as great a sensation today as it did at the time of its first appearance in 1852 was that worn by Blanche de Bourbon, queen of Castile, wife of Peter the Cruel. It cost £35 and was made in Paris. The hat itself was composed of de chypre and relieved with great pearls, garnets and enamel work. Children, carved in the whitest of ivory, were depicted pickling acorns of pearls from the oak and scattering them to the swine below. Birds were singing in the trees, and at the foot were bees stealing honey from the flowers springing up from the verdure.

Fresh Air For Sleeping.

A person requires twenty cubic inches of fresh air at each respiration, or an average of 400 per minute, and in ten hours' sleep he consumes 120 cubic feet of air. The air of a bedroom ten feet square, barring its doors and windows closed, and occupied by one person, would become unfit for respiration in four hours. In the case of two occupants the time would, of course, be reduced to two hours.—New York American.

Points on the Market.

Old Gentleman (in broker's office)—Now, what do you think I might buy? Broker—You ought to have some Chartered. Old Gentleman—Why, I was only thinking coming up in the train that I ought to sell some Chartered. Broker (who wants a commission)—Well, that's not a bad idea, either.—London Financial Times.

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A Surprise For the Hunters.

"If the lot of a leopard is known," says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, "stones will generally dislodge the lurker. I recall one occasion when a leopard was supposed to be located in a cave near camp. The guns were placed around in positions commanding the exit, and a few stones were then thrown in. There was no result at first, but as more and larger stones crashed in there came faint humbling and then a roar like the sea under the cliffs. In a moment the air above the cave's entrance grew dark with bees! As one man sprang and gun bearers fled for the camp. A few were slightly stung before they could reach their tents and pull the flaps over the entrances, which the bees for some time besieged. Incredible though it may sound, it is the truth that, although the camp was full of native servants, horses, etc., none of those who had remained behind and were not concerned in the attack on the bees' cave were stung. It was a considerable time before the bees beat a retreat, but during all the time that they stayed in the camp it was the tents of their aggressors exclusively round which they angrily buzzed."

The Crab in the Whale's Ear.

When the whales were still frequent along the lines of passenger travel across the Atlantic nothing was more common than to see the great beasts hurling their bulk clear out of the waves and, after a flight through the air, falling back into the sea with an enormous splash, a spectacle never failing of interest to the ocean tourist, but not due to any sportive disposition on the part of the denizens of the deep—quite the contrary. The breaching of the whale is no fun for the boat. It is a frantic effort to rid himself of the torture of carcasse. There is a marine crustacean which borders whalers to the verge of endurance, and there seems reason to believe that some whales have been driven insane by these tiny parasites. It is a crab of about the size of that which is found in the oyster. When it lodges on the whale it infects the inner surface of the eyelids and the ear. By swift strokes on the surface the whale is able to clear its eyes, but the crab in the inner ear cannot be dislodged by any such means.

The "Billinger" Stake.

It only takes a few hours to get from any part of England to Doncaster, see the race for the St. Leger and return home. Yet in the coaching times a journey from London to Doncaster occupied a couple of days.

Taking his name from a famous Doncaster sportsman, Colonel St. Leger—properly pronounced "Sillinger"—the race is the second oldest horse racing event in the country. It was founded in 1770 and always arouses the greatest enthusiasm in the north of England. In fact, in the pre-Revolution days laborers living fifty miles away would save up their shillings for weeks, walk to Doncaster, see the race, have a bet and walk home again.

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Armed With a Saber Hilt.

When William L. Royall of Paucluver county, Va., was seventeen years old he became a Confederate soldier. In his "Reminiscences" he says that the feats performed by the Confederate cavalry in the early part of the war were remarkable, because not one company in ten had any arms that were fit to fight with.

"When I joined my company," he writes, "they gave me a saber which, I think, was used in the Revolution, and this was the only weapon I had. One day, while my regiment was standing in a road, I bantered a comrade to see which of us could cut the largest twig from a tree. I made a powerful cut, and the blade of my saber broke off at the hilt.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131

House Telephone 1010

Saturday, October 30, 1909.

Just remember, if you wish to vote for all those men who have served the State and city faithfully during the past year, all that is necessary is to make one cross X in the circle under the eagle. That votes the whole ticket.

Judge Landis who imposed a twenty-nine million dollar fine on the Standard Oil Co., has now taken the other stand and imposed a fine of one cent. There is nothing like being an extremist in one direction or the other.

That former distinguished Democrat, Rathbone Gardner, does not take much stock in the Democratic candidate for Attorney General. He calls him a political demagogue and then goes on to prove it, to the satisfaction of all good citizens.

A big fight will be made this year in Tiverton over the license question. No license in Fall River has brought Tiverton into the lime light as never before. The fight will be a hot one. Warren is another town where the elements are very strongly arrayed on both sides.

If anything can be more absurd than the editorials in the Providence Journal on Mrs. Chadwick's lecture before the Newport Historical Society the other evening, we do not care to read it. She neither said nor hinted that Washington never attended church in old Trinity. She only said that she had not yet been able to find the positive proof on the subject, which proves nothing one way or the other. If the Journal can even imagine something with which to hit Newport it is happy.

One of the greatest curiosities of this campaign is the attitude of the Providence Journal. It is supporting with all the vim it is capable of, the three amendments to the constitution. Gov. Pothier is also supporting the same and speaking in favor of them every night. Olney Arnold, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is opposing them, and saying all he can against them, yet the Journal is supporting the said Arnold and opposing Gov. Pothier. Consistency is a jewel not worn by the aforesaid Journal.

All three amendments are the result of many years of almost disheartening struggle for some measure of political reform here in Rhode Island. Don't waste any of this effort by voting against even one of the measures.—Providence Journal.

The new men who are running the Providence Journal should "look up," a little on Rhode Island history. The same amendments are now before the people were presented to them in 1888, again in 1899. They then received the written sanction of such eminent Democrats as R. H. J. Goddard, who now opposes them, Charles E. Gorman, Augustus S. Miller, David S. Baker and Edwin D. McGuinness. The same amendments were again presented to the people in 1902 and again in 1905. It does not look much as though the Republican party had caused this "disheartening struggle."

The rapidity with which newspapers of Providence turn political somersaults is amazing, to say the least. Two years ago the Tribune was a rabid Republican paper. To-day it is most fierce in denouncing the Republicans and leads in shouting for everything Democratic. The Providence News, which for several years was the only Simon pure Democratic organ, now claims to be the only Republican paper in that city, while the Journal, as has been the case for several years, is working the straddle, we presume to its own satisfaction, if not to that of its readers. This year it claims to be supporting the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the same time acknowledging that Governor Pothier has made in every respect a model Chief Executive. It is supporting the Republican Attorney General and giving his Democratic opponent the benefit of a few broadsides with an occasional cartoon thrown in.

On the rest of the State ticket, it is silent. There is also a silence that is eloquent in regard to the Democratic General Assembly ticket from that city. The day the Democratic nominations were made that paper advised the party that they had the chance of their lives and that they would probably embrace it by putting up a strong ticket. When the ticket was discovered, there was a heavy frost in the Journal office which the most fervent of Democratic solicitation has not yet melted. In city offices the Journal is on both sides as usual. It supports, or pretends to support, the Mayor and condemns other Republican members on the ticket. So there you have it. In regard to the papers, "You pay your money and take your choice."

Election Next Tuesday.

The coming State election is an important one and every citizen, who has the welfare of his State and his city at heart, should make it his special duty to come out and vote next Tuesday. It will not answer to say "Everything is all right. The ticket is elected. I will not bother myself to take the time to go to the polls." This

is wrong. In the first place, elections do not carry themselves. In the second place, every citizen ought to have a choice as to who shall serve him during the year to come and if so it will not be very burdensome for him to take a few minutes of his valuable time signifying that choice at the polls. This year there is a Governor to be chosen, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney General and a General Treasurer. In addition there are a Senator and four Representatives to be chosen to represent this city in the General Assembly. There are also three separate amendments to the constitution of the State to vote on and a proposition to bond the State to the extent of \$500,000 to improve the harbor of Providence. And finally there is the question of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be voted upon. In all these questions there should be matters enough of importance to interest everyone and to bring out a full vote.

There ought to be no question as to the success of the Republican State ticket, and probably will be none, if the good citizens come out and do their duty. No more conscientious, careful, painstaking man than Governor Pothier ever presided over the affairs of this State. The people owe it to themselves and to the good name and the best interests of the State to not only re-elect him, but to give him such a majority as will show to the world that the people of Rhode Island appreciate a good man. The other members on the ticket are all good men and will perform their duties in an honest and intelligent manner. They have each and every one proved his ability and faithfulness in the performance of the duties of their various offices. One mark in the circle under the eagle will be sufficient to vote this entire ticket and we believe that no good citizen or one interested in Newport's welfare will make any mistake by so marking his ballot next Tuesday. Remember the polls open at 6:30 a. m. and close at 6:30 p. m.

Women For Congress.

Although Ruth Bryan Lovett denies the report that she is an aspirant for the nomination for member of the House of Representatives, several other Colorado women are mentioned as being "in the hands of their friends." Some of these are Republicans and some are Democrats. As Colorado is one of the four states in which women have equal privileges with men at the polls, there may be a chance for some of them to get the candidacy. Possibly also some of them may get elected. But if elected, will they be admitted? There's the rub. The constitution declares that, "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen." That is what it says about the qualifications for members of the popular branch of Congress. The constitution also sets forth that, "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

The "he" in the provision first quoted would seem to be fatal to the chances for the admission of any woman as a member of the House of Representatives. And the other stipulation gives the House the power to say whether it shall make "he" a generic pronoun to cover persons of both sexes. If the House holds that "he" and "she" are, as regards qualifications for voting and holding office, interchangeable terms it will let women in. Probably it will not make any such concession. De Lorme said that the British Parliament could do anything except change a man into a woman or a woman into a man. As unlike England, we have a written constitution which restricts the authority of Congress, and as our Congress has a much narrower range of powers than England's Congress possesses, the physiological fact of transforming her into he will hardly be attempted by the House of Representatives until radicalism and broad construction of the constitution gets beyond any point yet touched.

Wanted—Republican Votes.

From Westerly Sun.

Republican voters should remember that in Rhode Island a small total vote is not favorable to Republican success. The voting strength of the state is too equally divided now for either party to have many stay-at-homes on election day; and the republican stay-at-homes always outnumber the democratic stay-at-homes in "off years." That being the case, it behoves the republicans to make an effort to bring out voters next Tuesday, or they may wake up Wednesday morning to find a democratic state government waiting to be inaugurated.

During the past year many pleasant things have been said by republicans as well as by democrats relative to Governor Pothier. He has been a painstaking, courteous chief executive, and he has shown a commendable recognition of his own responsibility for his public acts—a recognition which is sometimes called "independence." Yet these compliments during the year do not guarantee that those who give them will vote for him at the polls; indeed, every holder of public office should remember that "smooth words butter no parsnips." What will continue the Governor for another year is votes at the polls. And republican voters should turn out to make sure that the necessary number are deposited.

In this city, 25th inst., at his residence, 22 Foster street, Mrs. wife of Francis Duran, in Tiverton, died, McLeod, widow W. Willey, in Wickford, Oct. 22, 1909, Mrs. wife of Alvin J. Blaine, formerly of Ontario, widow of John Blaine and mother of William T. Blaine, formerly of Wickford, now residing in New York, 25th inst., Mrs. wife of Thomas Bradley.

Another Freak Charter.

By a vote of nearly two to one, the city of Tacoma, Wash., has adopted a new city charter providing for government by commission. Considering the importance of the question voted on, the citizens showed remarkable lack of interest, less than one-fourth of the voting population going to the polls. The first election under the charter will be held in April. The constitution plan provides for the election of a mayor, four councilmen and a comptroller. Each councilman will have charge of one department, and the mayor will conduct another. After the councilmen have been elected, they will decide by vote the assignments to departments.

It is to be expected that politics will creep in, but every effort will be made to keep politics out. Nomination petitions must be filed between twenty and thirty days before the election, and each candidate must present affidavits from twenty-five voters who say that to the best of their belief he has not declined to seek election because of promises of support from any political organization. No voter may sign more than one certificate. The mayor will be elected for a term of four years and his salary will be \$1,000 a year. Of the four councilmen, the two receiving the highest number of votes will serve four years and the others will serve two years. The comptroller will be elected for two years and will be paid \$2,400 a year. Councilmen will receive \$8,000 a year each. The mayor will preside over and have a vote in the council which will hold daily administrative sessions and meet once a week in legislative session.

Reapportionment.

The MERCURY has on many former occasions given the apportionment to each town and city in the State of the new House of Representatives, should the re-apportionment bill pass. We repeat. The following towns will be entitled to one representative each.

West Greenwich, Exeter, Charlestown, Foster, Little Compton, New Shoreham, Jamestown, Richmond, Narragansett, Glocester, Middletown, Barrington, Smithfield, Portsmouth, Hopkinton, North Smithfield, Scituate, East Greenwich, Tiverton, North Providence, North Kingstown, Johnston, South Kingstown, Warren, Coventry—25.

The following towns will each have two representatives—Burrillville, Bristol, Westerly, Lincoln, Cumberland—10.

Three Representatives—East Providence—9.

Four Representatives—Cranston, Central Falls—8.

Six Representatives—Warwick, Newport—12.

Seven Representatives—Woonsocket—7.

Ten Representatives—Pawtucket—10.

Twenty-Five Representatives—Providence—25.

This means a gain of 18 for Providence, two for Pawtucket, two for Woonsocket, Newport and Warwick, one each for East Providence, Burrillville, Bristol, Cranston, Central Falls and Westerly.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simon Hazard has sold the estate of David A. Pitt deceased, the dwelling house and lot at No. 2 on the southerly side of Summer street to Evelyn M. White, wife of Nicholas White. The lot contains about 6,600 square feet of land and is bounded north easterly by Sumner street, 60 feet; south easterly by lands of Robert A. Smith and James S. Rawlson, 101 feet; south westerly by lands of Wilson and Gibson 68 feet and northwesterly by land of Ruthie A. Arnold, 101 feet. Simon Hazard has sold to Cynthia S. A. Gladwin the premises at the northerly corner of W. Marlborough street and Tufton street, comprising a two family house and lot, her Homestead property, to Sultan Jewel, wife of Joseph Jewel. Mrs. Jewel it is understood will greatly improve the property.

There is a large force of men at work at the residence of Commodore Arthur Curtis James on Beacon Hill. Much overtime work is being done in order to have the house thoroughly rebuilt before the opening of another season.

Mr. William McLeod, of the law firm of Burdick & McLeod, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital on Friday.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

OCTOBER STANDARD TIME

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
3	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
4	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
5	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
6	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Last Quarter, 15th day, at 8:30 a. m., evening.

New Moon, 15th day, at 8:30 a. m., evening.

First Quarter, 2nd day, at 8:30 a. m., evening.

Full Moon, 21st day, at 8:30 a. m., morning.

High water, 8:30 a. m., morning.

Low water, 8:30 a. m., evening.

Evening, 8:30 a. m., high water.

Morning, 8:30 a. m., low water.

Evening, 8:30 a. m., high water.

Morning, 8:30 a. m., low water.

Evening, 8:30 a. m., high water.

Morning, 8:30 a. m., low water.

Evening, 8:30 a. m., high water.

Morning, 8:30 a. m., low water.

Evening, 8:30 a. m., high water.

Morning, 8:30 a. m., low water.

Evening, 8:30 a. m., high water.

Morning, 8:30 a. m., low water.

Evening, 8:30 a. m., high water.

Morning, 8:30 a. m., low water.

HILL IS HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Alleged Slayer of Amella St. Jean Going Before Grand Jury

ACCUSED MAN IS UNMOVED

His Counsel, Objecting to Jurisdiction of the Court, Offers No Evidence at Preliminary Trial—Fruit Dealer Gives Incriminating Evidence—Mother of Murdered Girl Tells of Viewing and Identifying Remains.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 29.—Frank Hill, charged by the police with the murder of Amella St. Jean, whose dismembered body was found in the wilderness of the town of Tiverton, a little over a fortnight ago, was held for the grand jury, without bail, by Judge McDonough, in the district court. He was later taken to the county jail at Taunton.

This disposition of the case had been anticipated yesterday when the government rested and the counsel for the defense, after a brief conference, had announced to the court that they had decided, as the court had no jurisdiction in the case, that they would offer no defense at this time, nor would they attempt to present any arguments.

When Hill heard the verdict of the court to send his case to the grand jury he appeared not in the least disturbed. As he passed from the crowded courtroom he nodded pleasantly to several friends. Upon reaching his cell in the police station, preparations were soon under way to convey him to Taunton.

Ludovic Mauroli, the Italian fruit dealer whose store was in the same building with Hill's office and who gave such incriminating testimony, was recalled.

His testimony was to the effect that he had seen Hill use a two-seated, black, uncovered carriage on the Friday evening on which it is supposed the girl was murdered.

J. P. Nolan, night man at Michael D. Lynch's stable, testified that Hill brought back a buggy between 9:30 and 9:45 o'clock on the fatal Friday evening. This buggy he described as black, with a red running gear, and said it was Concord open buggy, with only one seat.

Michael B. Lynch also testified to the effect that he had let a buggy to Hill, but he would not say if it was on a Friday evening.

Mrs. Joseph St. Jean, the mother of the murdered girl, testified to viewing the dismembered parts of the victim twice, once at Tiverton, and the second time in this city. At the first view, she testified, the girl was not good enough to permit of a careful examination, and furthermore, she was at that time in a highly nervous and excitable condition. After viewing the remains in this city, she asserted, she was positive that the victim was her daughter, Amella.

WANTS AMERICA'S CUP

Lipton Arrives at New York With a Challenge in His Inside Pocket

New York, Oct. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here today on the steamship Cedric. Sir Thomas has with him a challenge for a race for the America's cup, which he will present to the New York Yacht club some time this week.

The members of the New York Yacht club have carefully refrained from saying anything about the challenge or what action they will take. It has been stated, though, that Lipton already has had some assurance that his challenge, which is sent through one of his clubs, will have consideration and that there is a strong likelihood of its being accepted.

An Improved Invincible Devonport, Eng., Oct. 29.—The new Indefatigable, a larger and improved battleship cruiser of the Invincible class, was launched Thursday. This vessel will complete the quartet of battleship cruisers of this type designed for the British navy. The Indefatigable has a displacement of 19,000 tons, 45,000 horsepower and a planned speed of 27 knots an hour. Her length is 570 feet.

Two Dead in New York Fire
New York, Oct. 29.—Two persons were killed and eleven injured in a fire which swept through a three-story tenement at Fifteenth street and Third avenue. Fire Chief Croker states that he believes that an incendiary set the place on fire and the police have started an investigation.

Shoots Through Cell Bars
Chicago, Oct. 29.—Two hours after she had caused the arrest of her husband, Abraham Levy, a tailor, on a charge of abandonment, Mrs. Esther Levy visited the cell room of a police station, drew a revolver and shot through the bars at Levy, inflicting a fatal wound.

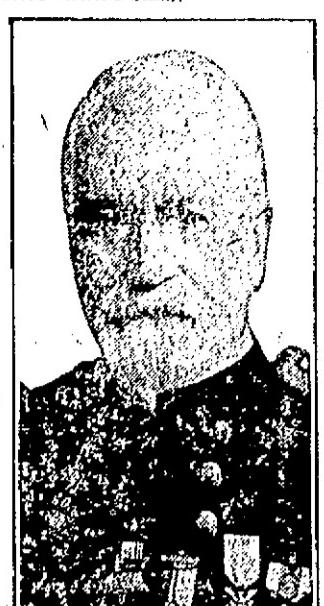
Thaw Stays in Matteawan
Albany, Oct. 27.—Harry K. Thaw's contention that he was illegally committed to the Matteawan state hospital for the criminal insane, following his acquittal on the charge of murdering Stanford White, was overruled by the court of appeals.

Pastor Wanders From Home

Rutland, Vt., Oct. 29.—Rendered temporarily insane by a sudden attack of typhoid fever, Rev. W. H. Wheatley, pastor of the Baptist church at Whitehall, N. Y., wandered about all night and was found in a central Rutland. Wheatley was in a serious condition from exhaustion and exposure.

IN MANY ENGAGEMENTS

Death of General Howard, Who Served His Country Faithfully
Burlington, Vt., Oct. 27.—General Oliver O. Howard, last of the Union commanders of the Civil war, died at his home in this city last night. Heart disease was responsible for the noted soldier's death.



GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

Including Howard's service in the Indian wars, he was probably in more engagements than any other officer in the United States army.

He was born in Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830. When 20 years of age he was graduated from Bowdoin college and entered West Point, from which he was graduated in 1851, and was made a Lieutenant and appointed instructor in that school.

Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861 he resigned; tendered his services to the state of Maine and was placed in command of the Third regiment of Maine volunteers. At the battle of Fair Oaks, where he lost his right arm, he was twice wounded.

THIRTY-TWO MEN PRISH IN WAVES

But Six Survivors of Crew of the Steamer Hestia

St. John, Oct. 27.—Steamer Hestia, from Glasgow for Baltimore, via St. John, was wrecked on the Island of Grand Manan, and it is believed that only six of her crew of forty were saved. She ran into a strong gale as she was rounding the southern part of Nova Scotia. She went ashore on rocks, great holes were torn in her bottom and she immediately began to fill.

Orders were given to abandon ship. Sixteen of the crew were in the act of lowering away one of the life boats when the tackle parted and the men were thrown into the sea. Meanwhile Captain Newman and nineteen other men entered another lifeboat. It was so badly overcrowded that it was impossible to use the oars and it drifted seaward, where it is feared it was capsized and all in it perished.

Six men were left on the wreck, which, despite the furious buffeting it was receiving, still hung together, and they were taken off with the greatest difficulty by a lifesaving crew.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE

Death of Boston Railway Conductor in a Frenzy of Jealousy

Boston, Oct. 28.—Irving W. Fletcher, conductor on the Boston Elevated, of 231 Dudley street, in a frenzy of jealousy, murdered his wife, Berla, in front of suite 16, second floor of 36 Batavia street, where she had taken refuge from his abuse with a friend, Miss Diana Sabourin, and turned his revolver on himself, shooting his brains out.

The double shooting terminated three years of stormy married life during which the girl wife was several times obliged to flee to her mother.

During the past two weeks these persecutions became so violent that the girl wife, alone in Boston, her mother away in New Hampshire, was compelled to take her 3-year-old baby and leave the house.

Killed Husband With Poison

York, Pa., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Michaels Tracey, on trial for murder, was found guilty of manslaughter for poisoning her husband. Immediately after the announcement of the verdict Mrs. Tracey shook the hands of her attorney and each member of the jury.

Aviator Clips Speed Record

Doncaster, Eng., Oct. 27.—Leon Delagrange, flying a Blériot monoplane here, broke the world's speed record. He traveled a mile and 800 yards in one minute and 17 1/2 seconds. This was at a rate of nearly fifty-four miles an hour.

Cholera Appears Near Antwerp

Washington, Oct. 28.—Henry L. Williams, the American minister at Brussels, reported to the state department that eight cases of cholera have been discovered near Antwerp. Six of these cases were fatal.

Massachusetts Mills Curtailing

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Pemberton and Everett mills of this city and the Methuen mills in Methuen will shorten their running time between Nov. 1 and Jan. 1, 109 hours. They represent about 70,000 spindles and employ 3000 operatives.

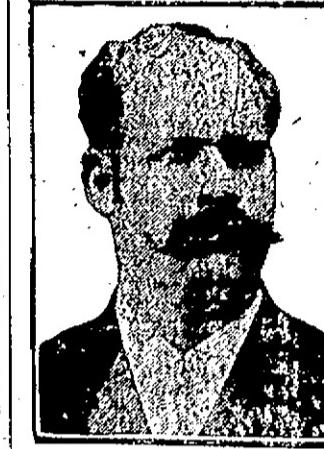
NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

Declared to Be Solely to Reform Deplorable Situation

ESTRADA SURE OF VICTORY

Will March on to Managua and Force Zelaya From Presidency at Point of Bayonet—Rebels Will Fight Brothers and Fathers If Welfare of Nation Crippled by Present Administration Requires It

Bluefields, Nicaragua, (By wireless to Colon), Oct. 28.—Friends of President Zelaya in the interior lately sent a telegram to General Estrada, who has declared himself provisional president, condemning his action in heading a revolution. Following is Estrada's reply, in which he voices the intense spirit of general dissatisfaction with Zelaya's misrule:



PRESIDENT ZELAYA.

"Your telegram received. We are sure of victory. We fight not against Nicaraguans nor the Liberals. We seek the sole solution of the deplorable situation prevailing in the country."

"If Zelaya will resign power we will lay down our arms at once. Not having honor or patriotism he will not do this, and we will arrive at Managua and force him from the presidency, which he so discredits, at the point of the bayonet."

"He destroys society, and monotones civilization. We will fight against our brothers and fathers if the welfare of the nation so requires. This is our irrevocable decision."

In addition to the name of Estrada, the telegram bears the signatures of many other prominent liberal leaders who have joined him in an effort to overthrow an administration which has crippled Nicaragua.

A majority of the government troops who were defeated in the engagements at San Carlos have joined General Chamorro, one of the rebel commanders, who is guarding the coast from attack by way of the San Juan valley.

ESPINOSA STEPS OUT

Resignation of Nicaraguan Minister to Washington Is Accepted

Washington, Oct. 28.—Rodolfo Espinosa, minister from Nicaragua to the United States, has resigned. Espinosa learned that his younger brother, Amello, was acting as general minister of the provisional government, set up by the revolutionists.

The minister cabled to Zelaya urging a prompt acceptance of his resignation. The president immediately accepted the resignation, and yesterday Espinosa presented the secretary of the legation, Felipe Rodriguez, as chargé d'affaires, to Acting Secretary Wilson of the state department.

HAZING BROKEN UP

Colby College Students Vote to Indulge No Longer in the Practice

Waterville, Me., Oct. 28.—After a conference with President Roberta the sophomore class of Colby college held a meeting and voted to abolish hazing in the future. The freshmen will hold a meeting today and they say they are willing to vote not to do any hazing next year when they become sophomores.

The hazing this year culminated last Friday evening in an attempt to break up the freshman reception at Oakland, which resulted in fourteen sophomores being arrested.

Itching Humor Broke Out on Tiny Mite's Cheeks—Would Tear His Face Till Blood Streamed Down Unless Hands were Bandaged—Spent \$50 on Useless Treatments.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF BUT \$1.50

"When my little boy was two and a half months old he broke out on both cheeks with eczema. It was the itchy, watery kind and we had to keep his little hands wrapped up all the time, and if he would happen to get them uncovered he would claw his face till the blood streamed down on his clothing. We called in a physician at once, but he gave an ointment which was so severe that my babe would scream when it was put on. We changed doctors and medicines until we had spent fifty dollars or more and babe was getting worse. I was so worn out watching and caring for him night and day that I almost felt sure the disease was incurable. But finally reading of the good results of the Cuticura Remedies, I determined to try them. I can truthfully say I was more than surprised, for I bought only a dollar and a half's worth of the Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills), and they did more good than all my doctor's medicine had tried, and in fact entirely cured him. I will send you a photograph taken when he was fifteen months old, so you can see his face is perfectly clear of the last spot or scar of anything. If ever I have this trouble again, I will never think of doctoring but will send for the Cuticura Remedies at once. As it is, I would never think of using any other than Cuticura Soap for my babe. You are at liberty to publish this, it may help some distressed mother as I was helped. Mrs. W. M. Comer, Burnt Cabins, Pa., Sept. 15, 1900."

Texas Oil Men Fined

Austin, Oct. 28.—Judge Calhoun of the United States district court assessed the Security Oil company with penalties of \$50 a day from July 23, 1893, to Nov. 6, 1897, for violation of the anti-trust laws. The fine aggregates \$75,000. The charter was cancelled and the company permanently enjoined from doing business in Texas.

Shots Through Cell Bars

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Two hours after she had caused the arrest of her husband, Abraham Levy, a tailor, on a charge of abandonment, Mrs. Esther Levy visited the cell room of a police station, drew a revolver and shot through the bars at Levy, inflicting a fatal wound.

Cholera Appears Near Antwerp

Washington, Oct. 28.—Henry L. Williams, the American minister at Brussels, reported to the state department that eight cases of cholera have been discovered near Antwerp. Six of these cases were fatal.

Fined For Spanking Boy

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Because he spanked a 12-year-old schoolboy with a shingle, Timothy Tripp, a district schoolmaster in Greene, was found guilty of assault and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 or serve twenty days in the county jail.

ASKS SEPARATION FROM HER HUSBAND

Leader of New York's Four Hundred Brings Suit

New York, Oct. 26.—The American this morning prints a story that Mrs. John Jacob Astor, leader of the 400, has brought suit against her husband for legal separation. According to the American, the case is now in the hands of the referee, C. H. Young. The basis of the action has not been learned.

Mrs. Astor returned from Europe on Oct. 15, Astor sailing on Oct. 12, three days before his wife's arrival home, for Cuba on his yacht Nourmahal. Upon her arrival in New York Mrs. Astor went to the home of Benjamin Gulness and his wife.

Astor's attorney in the proceedings is Lewis Cass Ledyard, while Mrs. Astor is represented by John N. Cudwallader.

VORYS LAUNCHES BOOM

Says People Want Taft to Serve Second Term as President

Baltimore, Oct. 28.—Arthur T. Vorys, who was President Taft's manager in Ohio during the campaign, is in Baltimore on legal business. He expressed the opinion that the president will surely be renominated and elected.

"The demonstration which has been accorded the president in the east," said Vorys, "is proof of his popularity and is a sure indication of his renomination and re-election. The country appreciates the breadth of his views and the nobleness of his nature. He has fewer enemies than any president, probably, in our history. His political strength will grow with years."

ADDICTED TO TOBACCO

Woman Who Has Reached 104 Years Now Fears Effect of the Weed

Kansas City, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Indiana Hogan, 104 years old, and her son, Leyl Howard, 71 years old, whom she characterizes as "my baby," passed through this city last night en route from Anabol, Mo., to the Ozark regions, where they are going for the son's health.

Mrs. Hogan, who is self-reliant and erect, despite her age, had five sons in the Civil war, two of whom being killed. She has smoked since she was young, but regrets it now because she fears it will shorten her life.

Danish Cabinet Abolishes Titles

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.—The new Radical cabinet has started in by abolishing all titles and orders. The members of the cabinet refuse the title of excellency and will not wear uniforms.

TAMPERED WITH WITNESS

Heinze Sentenced to Ten Days in Prison and Fine of \$250

New York, Oct. 27.—Arthur P. Heinze, convicted of advising a witness in the United Copper company investigation to evade the service of a grand jury subpoena, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and be imprisoned ten days in prison.

In passing sentence, Judge Ray said that Heinze's offense was wilful, deliberate and a premeditated obstruction of justice, and he declined to grant a stay.

The cheapest place to buy, if you draw your own coal:

MONEY DEPOSITED IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT BRANCH

On or before November 15 draws interest from November 1.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

CYRUS P. BROWN,
GEORGE B. CHASE,
HARRIET A. CLARK,

OTIS EVERETT,
JEREMIAH W. HORTON,
ANGUS MCLEOD,
THOMAS P. PECKHAM,
HENRY A. TAYLOR.

SCHREIER'S,

143 Thames Street Phone 1133

M

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1909.

THE CHAPTERS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ARE PUBLISHED CONTINUOUSLY FROM THE GENERAL LAW, REVISION OF 1891.

CHAPTER 81.
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 182 of the Public Laws, Entitled "An Act Concerning the Registration, Numbering, Use, and Speed of Motor Vehicles, and the Licensing of Operators of Such Vehicles," Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1908.

(Passed May 3, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 182 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1908, entitled "An act concerning the registration, numbering, use, and speed of motor vehicles, and the licensing of operators of such vehicles, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Definitions. The words and phrases used in this act shall, for the purposes of this act, unless the same be contrary to or inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows: (1) 'motor vehicle' shall include all vehicles propelled by mechanical power, except road-rollers, street sprinklers, fire engines and apparatus, police patrol wagons, ambulances, and such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks; (2) 'motor-cycle' shall include only those motor vehicles having pedals and saddle, with driver sitting astride; (3) 'automobile' shall include all motor vehicles, except motor cycles, commercial motor vehicles, and motor trucks; (4) 'commercial motor vehicles' and 'motor trucks' shall include such motor vehicles as are used only for the transportation of freight; (5) 'registration' has reference to vehicles; registration of a motor vehicle by the owner or person in control thereof does not give such person the right to operate the machine upon the public highways; (6) 'license' has reference to the operator; each person who operates a motor vehicle must have an operator's license; (7) 'public highway' shall include any highway, state road, public street, avenue, alley, park, parkway, driveway, or path, place in any city, village, or town; (8) 'closely built up' shall mean (a) the territory of a city, village, or town contiguous to a public highway which is at that point built up with structures devoted to business; (b) the territory of a city, village, or town contiguous to a public highway not devoted to business, where for not less than one-quarter of a mile the dwelling-houses on such highway average less than one hundred feet apart, and also (c) the territory outside of a city or village contiguous to a public highway within a distance of one-half mile from any post-office provided that for a distance of at least one-quarter of a mile within such limits the dwelling-houses on such highway average less than one hundred feet apart and provided, further, that the city and town officers having charge of such highway shall have placed conspicuously thereon signs of sufficient size to be easily readable by a person using the highway, bearing the words, 'Slow down to fifteen miles' and also an arrow pointing in the direction where the speed is to be reduced; (9) 'garage' shall mean every public place where one or more motor vehicles are stored or housed, except only such places in which motor vehicles are kept by the owners thereof without payment for storage."

Section 2. Section 2 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 3. Section 4 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 4. Section 4 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 5. Section 5 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 6. Section 6 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 6. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 7. Section 7 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 7. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 8. Section 8 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 8. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 9. Section 9 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 9. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 10. Section 10 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 10. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

Section 11. Section 11 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 11. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall, before using the same on the public highways, file in the office of the state board of public roads, or a blank furnished by said board, a statement under oath of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power, and such other information as shall be required by said board.

The horsepower of every motor vehicle sought to be registered shall be determined by the state board of public roads, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. The said board upon receipt of the proper fee shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any police officer. Application for such registration may be made by mail or otherwise to the state board of public roads or its authorized agent. If said board shall determine at any time that for any reason a motor vehicle is unsafe or improperly equipped, or otherwise unfit to be operated, it may refuse to register such vehicle, and said board may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, for like reasons revoke any registration already granted. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue to force until one year from the date of issue, and upon renewal of any such certificates said board or its authorized agent shall affix the distinguishing number or mark contained therein."

to the same fees as now charged for the certificates and licenses issued by it in accordance with the provisions of this act.

For the registration of every motor cycle, one dollar.

For the registration of every commercial motor vehicle and every motor truck, or of the horse power thereof, two dollars.

For the registration of every automobile of twenty horse power or less, five dollars.

For the registration of every automobile over twenty horse-power and not more than thirty horse-power, ten dollars.

For the registration of every automobile over thirty horse-power, fifteen dollars.

For the registration of every automobile of more than forty horse-power, twenty-five dollars.

For the registration of all of the motor vehicles owned by or under the control of a manufacturer or dealer in motor vehicles, fifty dollars.

For each original license or duplicate thereof to operate a motor vehicle, either as a motor cycle, one dollar.

For each original license or duplicate thereof to operate a motor cycle, one dollar.

For the substitution of the registration of a motor vehicle for that of a vehicle previously registered in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of this chapter, one dollar.

See. 5. Section 10 of said Chapter 182 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See. 10. Any non-resident of this state who shall have complied with the laws of the state or territory of the United States in which he resides, requiring the registration of owners of motor vehicles or of motor cycles, or of both, and the display of identification numbers on such vehicles, and who shall cause the identification numbers of such state or territory to be inscribed on the plates of such vehicles, shall be subject to and shall comply with all the provisions of this act relating to the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of operators thereof."

See. 11. This amendment shall not affect any pending litigation.

See. 12. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

— Auto owners complain that nothing herein contained shall have the effect to destroy or impair any title obtained by such individual, legal or by a bona fide purchase for value, who shall have acquired the same without notice of any prior claim of ownership, or to dispossess, destroy, or impair any such title or interest in the same, or to make void any such title or interest.

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A PET MONKEY.

Mr. Frank W. H. an Author's Manuscripts and Dissertations.

A Paris entrepreneur dealing with the love of great men for valuable documents and manuscripts of historical interest and his monkey. When he was engaged in projecting French works for the press, on returning one day he was met by his monkey.

"Ah, you again," said Chateaubriand, "you're always so full of myself." The monkey was clutched up, but nothing did not appear much disturbed. Chateaubriand thought no more of the matter until it was time to go home, when he found

At first Chateaubriand looked into the book which had been left there, and then went to his chamber. The monkey had watched his master, and as he had seen him hold a sheet of paper with his little feet, as he had done with printed writings. With much care they were placed together and afterward published.

Chateaubriand thought it particular to see what else the monkey had done. His master had disappeared from a room which was always kept closed. The monkey searched everywhere for him, but they were not to be found. Finally it was placed before they were found, and then a moment arrived that the monkey had descended from the master in a quasi-material way.

The monkey was given the name, and Chateaubriand replaced him in a cat, which was allowed a place on the master's writing-table, and went and the pleasure which he derived from playing with mice.

GIVING FOR COINS.

The Nation's Money Are Exports at Our Borders.

As we draw in and count together a new accounting upon a list of small, uniform coins—gold, with half dollars, etc.—we might for now that smaller was a continual burden and prepared for the world. It was not quite as bad as that. They would want us to throw aside every list the house name which they call sister to this country, whenever their divers would try to interfere the mid-east association between the top and bottom of the sea. We didn't believe they could do it, but we tried, and, as usual, found that the other fellow knew his own money better than we did.

If these amphibious did not always get the coin they generally did. They could see them perfectly in that amazing water, and they could dive like seals. Some of the divers were more amphibious—yes, dear creatures who stood up to their boots and almost and implored and gave their arms to a wild seafarer to let me sing one more oration. But they did not want small money—as least not very small money. They desirous to buy the pennies. Perhaps they could only distinguish the garter at the white metal, like a mole on a dove he passed over and two or three were taken in a dash, while a sufficient number of fortresses won all the east entrenched till further message. It was really a good show, and, before the dust of sex had, we enjoyed it.—Albert Bigelow Pines in *Outing Magazine*.

Meaning of the Greatough.

The custom of giving a green bough on the roof of a newly built house is not confined to Germany; but was adopted by the French Canadians, who brought it with them from Brittany. The custom originated from the superstition prevalent centuries ago that every tree is inhabited by a spirit; consequently it was believed that every time a tree was felled another spirit was dispossessed, and this was supposed to cause some bitterness on its part against society. Rather than risk having these homes and dispossessed spirits rent their old dwelling over the houses under construction or upon the building a branch was planted on the highest part of the house for their occupancy. They were then supposed to be mollified, and if they remained so until the root was put on by evil design contemporaneum would have harmless, for the spell would be broken.—*Van Nostrand's Magazine*.

Savona.

The history of Savona is that of a struggle with the Genoese, ended in the sixteenth century, when they seized the town and rendered the harbor useless by sinking vessels filled with stones at the entrance. In 1746 it was captured by Sardinia, but was soon again under the control of Genoa. The ancient Savon where Magellan buried his body in the second Punic war was the birthplace of the three Stevens IV., and Julius II., and the name of the ancestors of Colonna, who bestowed its name on one of the first islands he discovered in the West Indies.—*London Standard*.

His Preference.

For several weeks Bobbie went visiting with his mother and, unexpectedly becoming overnight, was obliged to bear his cousin, Sam's, nightgown. The next morning he said, heartily, "Sammy, before I'll wear a girl's clothes again I'll sleep raw."—*Barbados Standard*.

Youth and Old Age.

When a man is thirty, he fails in life with every pretty girl he looks at. And after he is thirty he fails to live with every pretty girl who looks at him.—*Saratoga Statesman*.

Savas.

Young—you have a boy in college it is a sin contriving for your voice—sister, and I don't know where is the better yet.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Young and the laugh on my face.

How did it happen?

We were out driving, and happened to come into that boat for the last word.

Don't you like your advice too? The house windows?

Don't let the house to go up, for it is the strongest one of all those I ever heard of.

When They Were Twenty-One.

At the age of 21 William Howard Taft was graduated from Yale, and received in large class. He was Salomon, received Phi Beta Kappa honors, and divided the first place in his graduation in law. His plan for the future study of law was undertaken the same year.

In his twenty-first year the future First Admiral Taft was serving as Lieutenant in the United States Navy. He became a Lieutenant Commander in his twenty-second year.

At 21 William Dean Howells was an early newspaper man in a small Ohio community. He entered his father's law office, making that as a competitor, later occupying an editorial position. He was appointed news editor of the local paper in his twenty-second year. He soon became a Correspondent for *Leisure* followed two years later. After graduating from the English High School of Boston, J. P. Morgan went abroad to study higher mathematics at the University of Bonnigen. He returned to New York and began his business career just before reaching his twenty-third year.

In his twenty-third year August Belmont was graduated from Harvard. He spent several months thereafter in Europe, when he returned to New York and entered his father's banking house.

Following an academic education Hubert W. Adams plunged into mercantile pursuits. He was an ardent Republican from his first day, and very took an active part in local politics. He became President of the Common Council of Princeton shortly after reaching his majority;

Joseph G. Cannon was fully engaged in studying law in his twenty-first year, and for several years thereafter following an education in the common schools and in law, he was admitted to the Illinois bar.

Long before his twenty-first year, John D. Rockefeller, who was well established in business, and had given evidence of his genius for organization, went to Cleveland when 15 years old and obtained his first position. Two years later he was engaged in an insurance house. At 21 he was partner in the Standard Oil Company, where he had been established for more than two years.

James J. Hill was educated with the view of becoming a physician. His father's death compelled him to enter business, when he obtained a position in a country store at the age of 18. Later he moved to St. Paul, and in his twenty-first year was engaged in shipbuilding work in that city, with the Minnesota Packet Company.

First as a school teacher, then a grocer, Stephen Maxima fought his way against natural odds. By the time he had reached his twenty-first year he had learned printer and publisher of subscription books, and in this he traveled about the country. His spare moments at this period were spent in experimenting with new explosives.

A few months before reaching his majority Theodore Perry Brown was graduated from Monmouth College, Illinois. His first position was in a bank in Iowa, and his twenty-first birthday found him a clerk posing over the counters of the bank. Shortly afterward he was selected to standardize and systematize the methods of bookkeeping.

From his first job, at \$1 a day, William E. Clegg advanced rapidly to the great Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburgh. His twenty-first year was spent in perfecting the famous Carnegie refractory armor plate. Shortly afterward he was appointed Superintendent of the plate mills.

Charles M. Schwab started to earn his living as farm hand. Next he became the driver of a coach, and later a dray in a grocery store. At eighteen he became a civil engineer's assistant at \$1 a day. At twenty-one young Schwab was working hard in the field with an engineer corps. Five years later he was appointed chief assistant of the railroad engineer, and under his direction the famous pier at Hoosierland was built.

Leaving school when but eight years old, Everett Collier was forced to work in an English factory. Later his great physical strength determined his occupation, and he became a blacksmith. At the age of twenty-one he was working at this occupation, spending his leisure hours in study. Five years later he emigrated to America and entered the ministry.

Born on a farm in a remote part of Illinois, John Finley started at an early age to work his way through school. At 21 he had entered Knox College, at Galesburg. He supported himself at this time of working as a competitor in a local printing office. In the last year of his college course he became principal of his old High School.

An orphan at the age of 5, Thomas F. Ryan was cared for by his grandmother, and at an early age sought employment. His first position was with a dry goods commission house in Baltimore. He had saved enough money by his nineteenth year to come to New York. He entered business actively and became a member of the Stock Exchange in his twenty-fourth year.

L. E. Force began his career in his nineteenth year as a blacksmith with a corps of civil engineers. In his twenty-first year he became a traitor man with the Engineers Corps in the United States Army. Shortly afterward he changed to be in the vicinity of Johnstown at the time of the great flood, and was put in charge of reconstructing the railroad. He has ever since been known as the "man who made good at Johnstown."

The study of law was engrossing the time of Joseph H. Choate in his twenty-first year, and for several years thereafter. He was graduated at 21 from Harvard with Phi Beta Kappa honors, and entered the Law School at Harvard. He was graduated with the degree of LL. B. at 21.

A variety of occupations had been followed by Samuel L. Clemens before he had reached his twenty-first year. The greater part of this time had been spent in a printing office, where he became an expert compositor. At the age of 21 he was threading the difficult channels of the Mississippi River as a ruggedly dressed giant. His newspaper career followed.

"Now, Harold," said the teacher to a small but unusually bright pupil, "give an illustration of the superiority of mind over matter."

After a moment's reflection Harold replied: "I have to mind you. That's what is the matter."—*Chicago News*.

"How often do you have housemaids?"

"Do you mean how often do they clean the furniture?" asked slanty Mrs. Niveda, "or how often do they skip out?"—*Lowell Courier-Journal*.

"What do they mean, Jimmy, when they say money talk?"

"I dunno unless it's the wonderful way it says goodby to you."—*London Tattler*.

The Induced Trance.

Orpheus though he was, was kind over a greater debt to Fritz Autow Meissner than he generally been acknowledged. As the present writer has elsewhere said, "When Meissner published in 1773 his account of the various cures effected by what he was pleased to term animal magnetism, he devised which was to render the diligent husbandry of today." Ornt that hypnosis had still to be clarified by the researches of an Edelle, and Elliotson & Brad, a Crichton, a Leibnitz, a Horne, before it became what it is today—a wonderful corrective instrument and aid to physiology. Meissner remains the first of a line of physiotherapists and physiologists whose fame, if tested, is steadily growing. That he should have been rebuffed by the orthodox practitioners of his day is not surprising.

When in 1778 he went to Paris he went to a physician who like the young man he was ready for him.

"So?" he interrupted, sharply, "most before the author could commence, "You want me to let you marry my daughter, do you?"

The young man coolly responded:

"I didn't say so, did I?"

The old gentleman gasped.

"Who told you I was?" inquired the applicant, seeing his advantage.

"But you want me to let you marry her, don't you?"

"No."

"Now?" exclaimed the old gentleman, almost falling off his chair.

"That's what I said."

"Then what the mischief do you want?"

"I want you to give your consent," replied the youth, pleasantly. "I am going to marry her, anyhow, but we thought your consent wouldn't be a bad thing."

It took the old gentleman a minute to realize the situation. When he did put out his hand.

"Take hands my boy," said he,

"I've been looking for a son-in-law

with some pluck about him, and I'm sure you'll do first class."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Some Pluck About Tim.

The old gentleman, in his heart, did not object to the young man as a son-in-law, but he was one of that kind of gentleman who like to refuse objections first, and then teach an agreement as though conferring a favor. When the young man called he was ready for him.

"So?" he interrupted, sharply, "most before the author could commence, "You want me to let you marry my daughter, do you?"

The young man coolly responded:

"I didn't say so, did I?"

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with some pluck about him, and I'm sure you'll do first class."—*New York Tribune*.

How The Wind Blew.

Benton J. Polkette, discussing tariff changes at a dinner in Washington, said:

"One knows what will happen, even if one is not told outright. A word here and a word there show how the wind blows. Thus Harvey Leigan never told he disliked his mother-in-law, but—"

"Harvey Leigan's mother-in-law was taken sick at his house one night and helped herself to a large dose of rat poison, thinking it was painkiller.

"They had a frightful time with the old lady. She had consumed sufficient poison, the doctor said, to kill a dozen persons. But she pulled through.

"It was a close shave," said the doctor the next morning, "she took enough to kill the whole family, but the stuff, fortunately, must have been in stock for some time, and nearly killed its strength was gone."

"A month later a friend asked Harry Longfellow to recommend a reliable druggist to him.

"Bullitt is a good man, I understand," said the friend. "Know anything about him?"

"Well," said Harry Longfellow, slowly, "I couldn't conjecture recommed Bullitt & Co. to you, old man. They swindled me on some rat poison once."—*Louisville Times*.

The Captain's Regret.

"Some years ago," said a military man, "there was a certain German private soldier named Andre. This was a short time after Astronaut Andre's sensational departure for the north pole in his ship. Well, the kaiser, reviewing some troops one day, asked a number of men their names, and Andre was among this number. The kaiser smiled at him good humorously."

"Do your name is Andre, eh? Do you know you've got a very famous namesake?"

"Yes, your majesty," the soldier answered.

"And who told you that?" said the kaiser.

"Two dollars!"

"But I want to know—"

"Oh the color? Well, I've plenty of white shirts. Get me something that won't show poor. No, don't bother me any more, please. I'm at work."

He did not bother him any more. He went away, and in the afternoon returned with her purchases.

"Here are your shirts, John," she said, laying them down before him.

"Why, they're coal-black, Lucifer!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, that's the only kind that won't show poor. They are just what you told me to buy. Now don't bother me by talking about them. I have got to go and look after the children."

Being "game," John took his medicine without protest.

Civilization Marching On.

A chapter might be written on the pending of waste, seedlings, and right-of-way. When we were a boy, back in days of chills, hoarseness, and other ills incident to a country not thoroughly reclaimed from nature, seedlings inhabited every pasture, waste adorned every hedge, and right-of-way hung on every hedgepost. That the world is better and the people happier by the passing of these things there is no doubt. It inspires us to believe that grass-chiggers and salmon salad will yet fall before the onward march of civilization.

A True Sport.

A pessimistic young man dining alone in a restaurant ordered live lobsters. When the waiter put it on the table it was obviously minus one claw. The pessimistic young man promptly kicked.

The waiter said it was unavoidable.

There had been a fight in the kitchen between two lobsters. The other one had torn off one of

